THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

Genuine Preparations.

JUST received, from the proprietor's Patent and Family Medicine Warehouse, New-York, and for sale by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

In Front, between Market & Wood streets, Pittsburgh,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions. Thousands are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of impirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints-----dear bought experience has taught that oily and heating medicines, joined with strong opiates(or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects. A single trial will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humor which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Whooping Cough.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the doses so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

SELECTED CASES.

Philadelphia, Aug. 19, 1806.

Being desirous to make public, for the good of others, the excellent quality of Hamilton's Elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation—add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption.—The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me, and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice, and always found it to do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it, and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the Elixir. *GEO. BENNER, jun.*

No. 11, Budd-st. Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. Lee, New-York.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared extremely doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed, under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's Elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom rapidly subdued. Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength, which he has for upwards of a year past enjoyed without interruption.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which, there is reason to believe, have, within NINE YEARS past, cured upwards of Two Hundred Thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

LETTER

From the Rev. J. Molther, Minister of the Moravian Church in Yorktown.

YORKTOWN, Jan. 4, 1802.

Dear Sir,—Doctor Hamilton's Lozenges having been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether, by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time, in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of the Lozenges, agreeable to the directions, which carried off a substance, to all appearance mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals, not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and, though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on a belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults. I am sir, your most obedient servant, JOHN MOLTHER.

ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from mercury, or any other pernicious or offensive ingredients, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hahn's true and genuine

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

The genuine Persian Lotion.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,

For the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTON'S

Essence and Extract of Mustard,

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

The Anodine Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

For debilitated constitutions.

TAKE NOTICE.

Imitations of the above Medicines will probably be offered for sale in this town—therefore, apply only to *Anthony Beelen*, in Front Street, agent for the sale of the genuine preparations:—As a further security against imposition, each genuine article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

Hannah Lee,

Widow of the late Proprietor.

March 30, 1808

FRESH GOODS.

M'Candless & Cochran,

Have just received an additional supply of

Fine white Marseilles and fancy waist coating
Black cotton hose
Nankeen hose and half hose
Blue nankeen, and shirting muslins
Ladies' silk and kid gloves, long & short
Cambric muslins
Fine jaconet and book muslins
Embroidered shawls
Dark gingham
White buckram
Glass and pearl buttons
Silk & cotton umbrellas
Parasols, &c. &c.

Which they are now selling at the most reduced prices, for cash.

Also, just received from Maysville, Ken. a quantity of

CORDAGE,

Viz—Bed Cords, Plough Lines, White and Tarred Ropes; also, Manufactured and Spun Tobacco, few a tons Pig Lead, and a quantity of Salt Petre, which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices.

They have for sale Cotton Cards, by the box—Whiskey and Country Gin, by the barrel.

Pittsburgh, *August* 9, 1808.

Storage and Commission.

THE subscriber, who occupies an extensive front on the south side of the public square, in the borough of Pittsburgh, has several rooms and two good cellars, in which he purposes to store produce for the country, on very reasonable terms.—His situation on the market place, will make it a matter of great convenience to such as live at a distance. He will sell on commission, and purchase for strangers going down the river. Groceries and forage of every description, domestic spirits, beer, cider and porter, he intends keeping a regular supply of.

One tenement in the above situation to rent.

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

August 9, 1808.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near Nathan Newlan's mill, on the 3d inst. a young MARE, three years old, a dark gray, near fifteen hands high, a natural pacer, and never was shod. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to the subscriber, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges. ISAAC ROBINSON.

August 12, 1808.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

CLEAN and good Spanish Soal Leather at a reduced price; Joint Shingles, extraordinary fine; Manufactured Tin Ware of the first quality and at the lowest prices:

For the above cash or country produce will be taken: Tin by the box, and prime seasoned Pine Boards, low, for cash only.

Those indebted to him, and against whom suits are not yet entered, will please to pay immediately after Harvest.

WM. GAZZAM.

July 13, 1808.

Six Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, on Sunday morning the 31st July, an apprentice to the Carpenter trade named RICHARD TITTERINGTON, between 16 and 17 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, fair complexion, very much tanned with the sun, grey eyes, light brown hair:—Had on when he went away a light blue cotton striped roundabout, cotton and woolen vest, ley coloured checked cotton overalls, white cotton socks, and wool hat.—Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him in any jail so that the subscriber may get him again shall have the above reward, together with reasonable charges if brought home.

JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, *August* 2, 1808.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF

WOOSTER.

We the subscribers have laid off the Town of WOOSTER, situated in the Forks of Killbuck Creek, (which is navigable for small crafts) in the county of Wayne, state of Ohio, in the new purchase, the 9th Section and 15th Township, of 13th Range. It is an eligible situation, upon a handsome elevation, being central to the bounds of said County, and surrounded by a rich fertile country, well watered with springs and rivulets, and in the neigbourhood of a number of valuable mill-seats, some of which will be shortly improved.

The lands are of a rich soil, delightfully shaded with lofty timber, viz Walnut, Ash, Oak, Hickory and Sugar-tree. There is the greatest prospect of its becoming the Seat of Justice, as the most eligible situation in the county, which makes it an object worthy the attention of people of industry and enterprize.

The main state road leading to Sandusky and Detroit, will pass through this place; also an expectation of the state road leading from the mouth of the Cayahaga river to Frankiington.

The lots will be offered to sale on the ground, the 3d and 4th days of Oct. next. Terms of sale to be one eighth in hand, the one half of the whole within one year from the day of sale; the remainder to be paid thirty days after the Commissioners have declared it to be the seat of justice for said county; but if it should not become the seat of Justice, the purchasers will be exonerated from the last instalment, and have a deed in fee simple for the property purchased. Encouragement and Donations, will be given to a few Mechanicks, and others that wish to settle immediately in the Town.

JOHN BEVER.
WILLIAM HENRY,
JOSEPH H. LARWILL.

July 16th, 1808.

TO LET,

PART of a HOUSE in the Diamond, until the 1st day of April next. Enquire of CHARLES WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, August 9, 1808.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, August 24, 1808.

☞ The Federal and Constitutional Republicans of the different townships of Allegheny county, are requested to appoint Delegates to meet at the house of SAMUEL PEEBLES, innkeeper, in Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY the 3d of September next, at 2 o'clock, afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a suitable character as Senator for the district composed of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler counties, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James Martin, Esq.

August 23, 1808.

The friends of Snyder finding that the people after all their efforts to corrupt them, still entertain a just abhorrence for falsehood, have taken the liberty of inserting in several late numbers of the Commonwealth a variety of paragraphs, in which the federalists are charged with publishing untruths; but are very careful in avoiding to state them with precision, least a fair opportunity would be offered for refutation. It is, however, somewhat consolatory that they even seemingly attach some odium to the practice they have so long pursued. Who can tell whether even this may not bring about some reformation and lessen their regard for the service of their master, the father of lies?

But what foundation have they for making these charges? The federalists, persuaded of the correctness of their principles and conduct, have uniformly urged the people with the most persuasive importunity to search out the truth, and to ascertain, examine, and compare facts, without assuming any claim of being their organs or proxies. Knowing that nothing but a knowledge of facts is necessary for the triumph of their cause against all opposition, they have anxiously endeavoured to have every case investigated with the same solemnity, regard to truth, and competency of evidence, as if before a jury upon their oaths. How different is the conduct of the Snyderites? Do they meet us upon this fair and solid ground? No! but, as if the people were their slaves, they refuse to investigate facts, deal in general assertion, wild rant and declamation, and imperiously dictate to them what they are to believe, and how they are act.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

"Some fools I've heard, so prone to spite,
That, if they cannot faults descry,
They still must churlish strive to bite,
And wound by telling some mean lie,
Which when discover'd, truth resumes her place,
And triumph's banish'd from the liar's face."

IT augurs some propitious effects to observe the down looks and chop-fallen condition of the democratic committee, since they have been so openly and completely exposed by the federal and constitutional committee.

"The man that blushes, is not quite a brute."

But while these grave committee men are singing their *fiddaloo*, it is not a little diverting to observe the frantic capers of the understrappers and paragraphists, in their attempts to rouse and cheer again their drooping leaders. These mad fellows seem to have all their senses disordered, and grin, hiss, bite, scratch and kick at every object that comes in their way: every paper or pamphlet is taken for the *Reply of the Pittsburgh Constitutional Committee*, every book for *The Minutes of the Senate*, and even the house where these were left for the inspection of the people, for a *ROYAL HOTEL!* As Mr. Gallatin says, *let them go on.*

THE writer in the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 10th inst. who with some acrimony repelled the charge relative to the pretended transmission of thirteen hundred dollars from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh to aid the cause of bribery and corruption, and defray the electioneering expences, in favor of the federal candidate for governor, seems not to have fully examined the number of the Commonwealth in which the charge was inserted. Had he done this he might have seen the following important article, which, taken in connexion, would perhaps have convinced him, that our *pure republicans* here, would have no objections to finger a little of the federal cash. In that paper they say, "the republican party" (meaning the leaders of the jacobin faction who support Snyder) "have been too often deceived by hypocritical professors of republicanism, who no sooner get their ends accomplished, than they betray the cause, and generally reap the reward of their treachery and baseness."

Now, I presume nobody will doubt the truth of this acknowledgment. These demagogues must know their own characters better than any body else; and we have only to take a peep into the leading jacobin papers, to see with what force and keen severity the Duanes, Binnses, Leibs, Boileaus and most of the great and petty chiefs of the faction have alternately made and retorted the charges of treachery, falshood and corruption, against each other.—Let us bring the two paragraphs together. The one puts the federalists in mind that the active partizans of Snyder are but *hypocritical professors of republicanism, who will betray the cause should they get the reward of treachery and baseness;* or as their old friend Fouchet said in his celebrated dispatches, that *the consciences of the PRETENDED patriots of America have their prices.* The other says, *we understand thirteen hundred dollars have been transmitted to this place, to aid the progress of bribery and corruption, and to defray the electioneering expences in favor of the federal candidate.* What is to be inferred from all this? Do not these *pure republicans* mean that they should be understood as saying, "You federalists have too much sense to waste this money among yourselves; you must know that it can only be usefully employed among your opponents? But the sum is too small, you must send for more and bid higher; we are numerous and cannot sell ourselves so dog cheap. We, however, know that no money was sent, and all that we intended was just to give a hint how, could you procure the cash, it might be applied with success." But no, *Messieurs pure republicans*, federalists cannot join with you in such scenes of corruption, treachery and baseness. They depend for success upon truth, the justness of their cause, and on the integrity and sound sense of their fellow citizens. If you want money, enquire of your idol, the author of the ruinous embargo, what has become of the secret TWO MILLIONS which has been for *years* unaccounted for.

Effects of the Embargo.

Upwards of ten thousand barrels of flour have been spoiled in the stores of Philadelphia, and a considerable quantity of wheat and flour very much damaged at Columbia. Now let it be remembered, that at this very time we might carry on trade of forty millions without hazard of capture, not subject to the French decrees or to the British orders of council.

Will the farmers of this country submit much longer to this state of things? Will they submit to be ruined for no better purpose than to gratify a ridiculous notion of Mr. Jefferson?

Remember also, that if the farmer suffers, so must the merchant, the mechanic and the labourer.

Notwithstanding the bullying bets on the issue of the governor's election, so often pretended to be offered by Mr. Snyder's friends, we can with pleasure and truth inform the well wishers of James Ross, that accounts from various parts of the state, assure us, that great changes are making in favor of Mr. Ross.—In regard to this (Dauphin) county, we may take for granted, those who supported the federal candidate in '99 will likewise support him in 1808, (with very few exceptions)—If this is allowable, we can add, for their satisfaction, as well as for those at a distance that a handsome increase will on the day of election rally round the standard of James Ross and the constitution. A few more such precious confessions as was published in the last Oracle, from the head quarters of Mr. Snyder, the infamous John Binns' paper, will have an excellent effect, on the deluded farmers in this quarter.

Harrisburgh paper.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. Scull,

IT appears that the General is in a mighty passion with his subaltern, for bringing him into the dilemma of either acknowledging himself ignorant of facts, or guilty of misstatement. His letter to his worthy friend the editor of the Commonwealth, is a curious morsel, and is a sufficient proof that he had no share in the *composition*, however he might have furnished the matter, of the celebrated democratic address. He says, speaking of the Officer's letter, "among many other things equally false and ridiculous, it mentions that I am liable to an arrest,"—the General passes over those "many other things equally false and ridiculous," as if he was making a forced march; he *forgets* to say any thing about them; we will call them to his memory however; perhaps when the fit of passion has evaporated, they wont appear so false to him. The Officer observed that the assertion contained in the democratic address, stating that Mr. Ross had been privy to, or voted for the alien, naturalization, sedition and direct tax bills, was an absolute lie—Is there any falshood in this? certainly not. It has been proved that Mr. Ross was in Pittsburgh, when all those bills were discussed; yet Gen. Baird, with his worthy colleagues, has put his name to a piece declaring that Mr. Ross made speeches in their favor—was not the Officer correct then in saying he had put his name to a falsehood? every honest man in Pittsburgh would have told Gen. Baird the same thing, if he had asked their opinion. As for the ridiculousness of the Officers's observations, I believe the General is right; it is certainly as ridiculous to charge a democratic committee with mis-statement, as to charge a noted poltroon with cowardice.—Quoth the General, "I was doing my duty."—A strange kind of duty for a General, putting his name to a return, that was false in every part.

The middle of the General's letter consists of poetical figures, very good in their way, and *novel* withal; I expect Martinus Scriblerus however would call them rather a confusion of figures—we have not time to digest the beauties of the first, when, slap the second is down upon us; the "assassin" hardly strikes the blow, before, pop, the "burglar" breaks into the house, and "perpetrates" the world and all of "crimes." Mr. Pentland ought to have made a more artful distribution of the beauties; he ought to have told the Gen. that too much of a good thing is worse than none. However good and new as are the General's figures, we could recommend a better. Instead of the Officer having aimed a blow at his reputation, the General has done this himself, most effectually, when he put his name to the democratic address; in place then of calling his subaltern a burglar, he had better in his next effusion, style himself a felo-de-se, for he has certainly stabbed himself, and the fatal pen that scribbled his name at the end of the address, ought to be forfeited as a deodand.

A PRIVATE.

No. IX.

To the People of the western part of Pennsylvania.

THE constitution of the state of Pennsylvania, has stood the test for 18 years; during this period we have experienced its virtues, and have grown into a large and respectable state, beneath the benign influence of its political wisdom; like the beautiful picture of Zeuxis, it contains beauties drawn from almost every possible source, and prudence and example are mingled in its composition. The framers of this noble instrument, had the benefit of the errors of every preceding government in Europe, and in the execution of it they were assisted by the discretion of the respectable Franklin; after mature deliberation they produced it to the world in the shape it now stands, and in which we have enjoyed perfect security, yet this "bill of our rights," complete as we have found it to be, has been assailed by the presumptuous breath of a dangerous faction, and plans are laid for its utter extinction. At the last election the bosom intimates of Snyder hinted their hatred against this safeguard of our liberties, but the indignation of the people burst forth too violently to suffer this hatred to be evinced openly at first; their real designs were concealed for the moment, and they launched out into abuse of the man who a short time before they cried up as their idol; yet, fellow citizens, they have not lost sight of their original object, the constitution, that bug-bear to their eyes; it must be destroyed, that they may succeed; for this purpose the most insidious schemes have for the last three years been constantly in agitation, to bring to a head their grand project; they have attempted by the most ridiculous, but the net less base means, to bring an odium on the judiciary and the bar; from the abuse of these by progressive steps, they first dared to attack that article in our charter, which gives independency to the judges; even in this they have again committed themselves; they have gone too far, and they know it; they have said too much about their plans, and for fear of alarming the citizens, after a few unsatisfactory explanations, of jesuitical characteristics, they have become completely silent on the subject; they have found that a republican is not synonymous with an enemy of the constitution; they have therefore merely disclosed one part of their plans, as respected the judiciary, and immediately ceased when they beheld the cold reception their overtures met with; but, fellow citizens, they are cherishing their designs in secret, and maturing them with care; the leaders of the Snyder party have not resigned a particle of their original intention; they hate the constitution as much as ever, but for fear of alarming their fellow citizens, they suppress that general abuse of it, which they so ardently burn to indulge in; they have thrown a veil over their wishes, but this adds encreased danger to their conspiracy; they are laboring hard in the advancement of their project, and their silence wraps them from the suspicion of unsuspecting integrity. The democratic committee of Philadelphia, in a late address, threw out some hints, by way of sounding the people, about their premeditated attack on the constitution; they discovered the citizens took the alarm, and suddenly an embargo was laid on any further disclosures; if the people have received the first communications of Snyder's designs with approbation, his whole plans would have immediately appeared in his favorite papers; but the honest patriotism of the citizens stopped them on the very threshold; this was unfortunate; the electors of Pennsylvania would otherwise, before this have, had a full view of the dreadful scene, that is preparing by such men as Duane and Leib. Thro' the medum of their infernal schemes, they might have seen Snyder consenting to become the tool of their machinations, and for this acquiesence, rewarded by being made a candidate for the governmental chair; they might have seen the constitution torn from its sacred deposit and trampled in the dust; in its place they might have beheld another, fabricated by the whimsies of the wildest jacobinism, in which the ignorance and wickedness of Duane and Leib, would be substituted for the experience and virtues of Dickenson and Franklin; confusion and obscurity hover over its page, and the track of its ordinances would be marked by anarchy if not by blood; the tenure of property would become uncertain, and in place of the present security, disputes would rise in endless succession.—All would be disorder, and probably insurrection. The scene would close, by the arrival of an army from the different states to quell our troubles, as in '94.—This would have been the *prospect* presented by their plans; and this will be the *reality*, if Snyder be elected. The first has been prevented by the indignation of the people;—may their good sense and patriotism prevent the latter!

Let us turn to a different picture, James Ross, who is offered to oppose these nefarious encroachments of the Snyder combination.—This gentleman has long been accustomed to public life, and law, the security of rights, has been his peculiar study; but what recommends him in a particular manner at this juncture is, that he had a principal share in the formation of our present constitution; out of 65 members, he and eight others were fixed upon for the purpose of revising the "old plan of our government, established in '76, and of drafting from it a constitution for the state of Pennsylvania." This constitution they did draft, and under this constitution have we lived for 18 years, in the enjoyment of as much politi happiness, as can emanate from the wisdom of mortal invention. It is an instrument the child of much experience and labour, and in his eyes has acquired a sacred property, which to infringe, would to him appear sacrilege.—If he be elected, he pledges himself to make it his guide, and as guarantees for his promise we have his property and his character. He too well knows the danger of innovation to meddle slightly with institutions, and he has studied the subject too thoroughly not to know the worth of the present frame of government. It has ever been his pride to be understood as its defender, and his consistency is engaged forever to preserve it inviolate. What may we expect to be the consequence of his election?—A prudent administration of the government, in obedience to a rule laid down, which we all know and understand; no experiment with the fortunes of his fellow citizens, and no approbation for such laws as the embargo; a firm, decided conduct, but fashioned by the rules of the constitution; fellow citizens, you know your rights now; those same rights you will enjoy from the election of Mr. Ross; he intends to propose no alteration, nor does he remotely wish for an alteration; his property is of the same kind as that of the rest of us, and under the present plan he has found security for that property; he has no desire to change this security, for the wild suggestions of Simon Snyder and his council; the experiment of the embargo has disgusted him with all political experiments; he has no wish to amuse himself with the miseries of the poor, as a philosopher does with the writhings of an insect; he hates the embargo, and the embargo affects the poor, as the pin which is run thro' its body, does the fly. James Ross is one of those members of the old school, who turns with disgust from whimsical innovation, and makes ancient establishments a rule of conduct; he would attempt no change, but when this change is necessary; he is intimately versed in the history of government, and well acquainted with the danger of change; from the various revolutions of Europe, he knows how difficult, how almost impossible it is to stop, when an alteration is once begun; there is no instance of an internal revolution in modern times, which has not ended to the disadvantage of the people. This Mr. Ross well knows, and for this reason he wishes the constitution to be perpetual.

A most untrue observation has lately been made about his conduct in the convention; it has been hinted that he was inimical to general suffrage; this observation, fellow citizens, could have been instigated by nothing but the basest malignity, or grossest ignorance; when the convention sat Mr. Ross was yet a young man, burning with the ardour of classical attainment; well acquinted from study with the old and noble defenders of the liberties of Greece and Rome, he ardently longed for an opportunity of making his first attempt in the field of eloquence on the same side of the question; in reading of the glorious stands made by the Republicans of old, against the overbearing power of tyranny, he felt animated with a similar spirit, and gloried in treading the same path; this he did, and as far as circumstances permitted he imitated their conduct; James Ross, if not the first, was among the first republicans of the convention, and every motion and vote of his is a full proof of it; he more than once opposed Simon Snyder,* when Snyder's vote went to the restriction of suffrage; one of these motions appeared in the last Gazette, and many more of a similar nature remain to be published--yet notwithstanding these facts, have they made this assertion; nothing but the most profligate Jacobinism could sanction such outrages on truth. But these falsehoods can now I trust have no effect; you are not called upon to prove which party is the strongest, Federalists or Democrats; you are called to decide whether we shall go on, and enjoy the same security we have heretofore done, or whether we shall cancel the constitution, and launch out into unrestrained experiment; if you are not sick of this and wish for a convention, vote for Snyder, but if you wish for the former and your usual happiness, Mr. Ross must receive your votes—Mr. Ross and the constitution are as intimately connected, as Simon Snyder and the embargo.

FABIUS.

* *I ought to have said perhaps that he opposed Charles Smith, for it is well known that poor Snyder had no voice of his own in those days, and was directed entirely by C. Smith. In every question thro' the whole Convention, the name of Snyder follows that of Smith with as much uniformity as one letter follows another in the alphabet.*

From the (Greensbugh) Farmers' Register.

To the Republican citizens of Westmoreland County.

EVERY Republic, except that of the United States which we read of since the foundation of the world, has been destroyed by party prejudices among the people. Had the Grecians been wise enough not to have listened to those who claimed exclusive patriotism, and denounced men because they happened to have wisdom, their republic might have existed to this day. But the people were deceived, they banished or put down their best men, raised to office those who affected a great deal of patriotism in talk, but who had given no proofs of it in actions: *their republic was lost for ever.* The same thing happened among the Romans—the same thing happened in France. In the latter country we saw liberty rising like a Giant from his slumbers, breaking the fetters with which tyranny and superstition had bound him to the dust, and razing the throne of despotism from its foundations. The people rose in their majesty—*they were free because they willed it.* But what is the present condition of France? A society of "friends of the people" have brought back the despotism of a Capetian monarchy armed with tenfold horrors. Yes, those who had a thousand times sworn eternal fidelity to the people, who denounced and gullotined moderate men for not being *true republicans*, were the first to assist Napoleon Bonaparte to root out republicanism from the face of Europe. This is a fact known to us all. The violence of these men in France—their noisy professions to the people—their endeavours to sow divisions and inflame party spirit

—their present devotion to a tyrant because he has given them offices, ought to awaken the republicans of this state, and instruct them to be ever watchful. We are now the only free people on the globe. If we will cast away our prejudices and weigh the merits of men by their actions and not their words, if we will be guided by reason and not passion, we may be free as long as the world endures.

Ours is a government of the people. It emanates from them, rests on them, is supported by them, and must be destroyed by them, or it cannot be destroyed at all. When we consider this, is it not easy to see that if the people are agitated, the government must be so too! If the people are divided into parties, shall we not have a party government; and every one knows that a violent party government in a republic is as bad as an absolute monarchy. If the people become warm with prejudice and passion, must not their government be so too? If they are cruel and intolerant to each other, will not their government be cruel and intolerant? Most certainly. Let us not be led astray by names; a party government influenced by prejudice and passion, is a despotism to all intents and purposes; and it makes not a whit of difference whether it is called a monarchy or a democracy. I am a republican, I will oppose monarchy while I have breath, I hate, I detest it. For this very reason I will oppose republicanism when it is fraught with the evils of monarchy. I think it a great objection to any party that it is violent. When I see men loading their opponents with abuse and nicknames, and accusing them with this and that, in order to stir up the prejudices of us the people; I fly from their councils, I oppose them, because their conduct is monarchial, though they call themselves republicans. Such men either through ignorance or design have destroyed all republics. When I see men boasting of their love to the people, and endeavoring to excite their prejudices against men less noisy, but who have done more than themselves—I say at once, *beware!* It is with patriotism as with religion, when one boasts of it, we may rest assured that he has it not. When I see men laboring to convince us, the people that all men of learning are dangerous, that they are proud, and that we must oppose them and put them down; I cast off such advisers forever, because the word of God tells me that wisdom is better than all things else, and that learning has a tendency to make man good, and humble, and charitable. There may be bad men among such, and so there are among those who have embraced christianity, but shall we banish all christians on this account? I have lived long enough to know that crimes are most always committed by ignorant men, and all history tells me that the worst of tyrants have been the most ignorant, and the greatest defenders of liberty men of learning. It is a truth that a republican government never did, and never can exist except among an enlightened people. Tyrants always keep on their thrones by discouraging genius and learning. In all my intercourse with the world I have scarcely ever seen a great man proud. Mr. Jefferson is a plain man; so is Mr. Findley; so is Mr. Ross, who is one of the candidates for governor. In dress, in behaviour, in conversation, Mr. Ross has all that republican simplicity which we are so pleased with among farmers. As I shall give my vote for Mr. Ross, I will honestly declare to my fellow citizens, that this is the first reason that influences my conduct. He is like one of ourselves—he is not distant—not proud—not violent.—He has been abused, his character has been loaded with calumny, he has been called hard names, but he has not complained, nor returned this cruelty with a single reproach. He is still what we ever found him to be, sociable with us all and pleasant even to his enemies who have reviled him.

Terrified with the frightful names which were given him, I once voted against him, but it was when M'Kean was his competitor, and though I was deceived respecting Mr. Ross, my vote I do not regret; for I still supported a republican. But now when Mr. Snyder is set up for governor, it is proper to declare that I will be deceived no longer. I cannot vote for Mr. Snyder for several reasons. These shall be detailed in their order; but to enable my fellow citizens to appreciate them, I entreat them not to take into view *party names*, it is these that blind us. Let a man's *life* be the test to try him. I will not vote for Snyder,

1st. Because there is something extremely suspicious in the conduct of his party. They will let none be republicans but themselves, they boast too much of patriotism without being able to point out any act of theirs that has benefitted their country. I cannot put confidence in *wordy* patriots. Our Washington was not one of these, nor Franklin, nor M'Kean.

2d. Because Mr. Snyder's party are too violent, the best republicans were never hot-headed. Violence is a pretty true system of a cause that has self interest at bottom; enthusiasm is violent, monarchy is violent, and so is selfishness; but reason, justice and true republicanism are not, and consequently those who are just and true republicans are not.

3d. Because I find that in almost every county the leaders of Mr. Snyder's party are those who applied to Mr. M'Kean for offices, and were disappointed. I wish my fellow citizens, to examine this point. Look through the different counties, look through our townships, and you will find the love of office makes many warm republicans. Believe me fellow citizens, we the people derive no benefit from this turning out old officers and putting in new ones on account of their politics; we want the best men in office because they can best do our business. I know one point in Mr. Ross's politics to be, that difference in opinion should not be revenged by removal from office, M'Kean with all his great and good qualities erred in this.

4th. After the most partial inquiry I cannot convince myself that Mr. Snyder is qualified for the office of governor, I would be sorry to depreciate any man's talents, but I never heard of a single act, writing or speech of Mr. Snyder's that proves him a fit man to rule over us. It is true he has been speaker of the house of representatives, but we all know that the greatest men are not made speakers in the assembly. It is those who know what are called the *standing rules*. Did Mr. Snyder ever make a speech? If he has I wish we might be favored with a sight of it. Mr. Snyder may be a *good man*, but this is not the only qualification which we want: many a *good man* has been deceived and ruled by interested men. These are alarming and critical times, the wisest hardly know what to do, and we the people must act with great discretion or our country may be ruined. Away then with party names, give us proofs that Mr. Snyder is capable of governing in these times, that if made governor he will not be governed by others, and we will withdraw these objections at least.

5th. Mr. Snyder is in favor of a convention. He voted for this measure in the spring of 1805, and it was recommended to us the people in all the papers of his party. It has been persisted in ever since. The very address of Mr. Snyder's corresponding committee, in Philadelphia, finds fault with the constitution in every feature of it.

It is my intention at some future day to write some plain answers to all these objections. At present I can only say, that, this is no time for conventions. May he ever preserve the people from such a charter of government! a party constitution would be a monarchy in fact, tho' not in name, and our republic would be lost! I appeal to all history and all aged well informed men if this has not ever been the case in all countries. We live happy if we could but know it: all our rights are protected. Till the late violent party times, our country flourished, why not heal our divisions and show the world that we will not destroy ourselves as other republics have done, by tearing to pieces our most valuable institutions. A man told me the other day that Simon Snyder was not in favor of a convention, and in this way wished to get my vote. This same man was circulating a petition through this county for a convention in 1805, and recommended Snyder to me at that time on account of his having voted for a convention. If Mr. Snyder is a friend of our present constitution, why does he consent to be held up by a party the leaders of which are to a man decidedly and avowedly in favor of a convention. Admitting that he is a friend to the constitution, he was not so three years ago, and can we be called republicans if we vote for a man in these times who changes his principles once in every three years? But the old republicans of Westmoreland are not to be gulled and cheated, we saved the constitution in 1805: if we are consistent we shall stretch forth our hands one and all and save it again. We are not influenced by party names. If by taking any step we can preserve our constitution, that step shall be taken however disagreable it might otherwise be. Should any of my republican brethren differ from me, and vote for Snyder whom we all united in opposing in 1805, and for which we suffered three years abuse from his friends: they must do it, I hope they have their reasons for it. As respects myself, I freely declare, with the most solemn appeal to the author of all truth for the sincerity of the declaration, that in my opinion, Simon Snyder's election will be the death blow of our excellent constitution.

I will next week give my brethren of the constitutional republican party some additional reasons why I shall vote for James Ross.

A SINCERE REPUBLICAN.

We notice with pleasure, that in the States of New-Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont, great exertions are made to elect men of different political sentiments and opinions from those who are now representatives; and we are further pleased to learn, that these efforts are likely to be crowned with success. In New-Jersey a new congressional and electoral ticket will shortly be announced. Now is the time! every man should think the fate of his country depends *on himself*.

Norfolk Ledger.

Bayonne, the place at which our late European advices state Bonaparte to be, is a city of France, in the lower Pyrennees. The citadel is represented to be one of the strongest in France. The military weapon the *bayonet* bears the name of this city, in which it was invented. The place is famous for hams and chocolate. It is 425 miles south by west of Paris.

NEW-YORK, *August* 8.

Capt. Aydelot, of the Enterprize, 21 days from Guadaloupe, informs, that five days before he sailed, a vessel arrived at Point Petre from Bayonne, with dispatches, stating that Bonaparte had declared himself KING OF SPAIN, PORTUGAL and THE INDIES, in addition to his other titles; and has issued orders to take South America.

A letter by the Enterprize, dated July 14, says, "the British made an attack a few days since with 120 men on the island of St. Martins—had possession two hours, but were repulsed; the whole party being killed except three.

Our correspondent at Havanna, has enclosed us the following translations from the Spanish papers published at that place by authority.

SEVILLE—*To the Portuguese.*

"Your fate has been perhaps more severe than has been suffered by any people upon earth.

"Your kings forced to fly from you, and the same which has happened to Spain is an irrefragable proof of the absolute necessity under which they (the kings) did it. You have been ordered not to defend yourselves, and you have not defended. Junot offered to make you happy, and your happiness has been to be treated with more cruelty than the most ferocious conquerors have used people whom they have subdued by force of arms, and after a most obstinate resistence.

"You have been deprived of your king, your lands, usages, customs, goods, liberty, of life itself, and of that holy religion which your enemies have never respected, but which according to their custom, they have promised to protect, and have even feigned to practice themselves. Your nobility has been annihilated, your goods have been confiscated, as a punishment for your fidelity and loyalty.

"You have been dragged vilely to foreign regions, and you have been forced to become prostrate at the feet of that which has caused you so many evils, and which by the most terrible perfidy has usurped your empire, and rules you with an iron sceptre. Already your troops have passed your borders, and go chained to die in defence of that which has oppressed you, of that which follows a spirit profoundly wicked to destroy those which ought to be your strength, and make them serve with their lives, to their triumphs, and to that ferocious glory to which they aspire. Spain has seen, between grief and destruction, your servitude, and all the horrible evils which have followed it. Ye are our brothers, and pant to fly to our succour. But some chiefs, a government either weak or corupted, has arrested it, and prepared the means by which the ruin of our king, of our laws, our independence, our liberty, our lives, the same holy religion which unites us, that all should accompany your own destruction; and by which that barbarous people might accomplish a triumph, and the slavery of the rest of Europe. Our loyalty, our generosity, our justice, could not suffer a wickedness so atrocious, they have broken the restraint. Let us go to fight. We have armies and chiefs, and there is but one cry throughout Spain—*To die all in defence of the country; but also to make those vile enemies to fall with us.*

"Come, then, generous Portuguese, to unite yourselves with Spain and die for the country. Its standards expect you, and will receive you with gladness, as brothers infamously oppressed. The cause of Portugal and of Spain is the same. Do not fear our troops;—their desires are the same as your own—and with their arms and forces you may reckon upon security.

"Within yourselves you have an object for your vengeance. Do not obey the authors of your calamities:—attack them. They are a handful of dismayed wretches, and already vanquished by the very perfidies and cruelties which they have committed; and in the eyes of Europe, and of the whole world, they are covered with disgrace.

"Rise in a mass!—Avoid to stain your generous hands with any crime; but go to fight against it, and destroy it. Our forces re-united will put an end to this perfidious enemy—and Portugal, Spain, all Europe, again will breathe.—or will die free, and as men.

"Portuguese! your country is not yet lost,—unless that it has been only delayed. Unite and fly 'to re-establish and save it!'

"Seville, 30th May, 1808.

FEDERAL & CONSTITUTIONAL
TICKET,
Recommended to the Electors of Allegheny County, to be supported at the next General Election.

GOVERNOR.
JAMES ROSS.

CONGRESS.
ALEXANDER W. FOSTER.

SENATE.
JONATHAN COULTER.

ASSEMBLY.
WILLIAM WILKINS,
ROBERT BALDWIN,
NATHANIEL PLUMMER, Jun.
JAMES BOVARD.

COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM M'CLURE.

DAVID M'KEEHAN
Has lately received considerable additions to his usual stock of

Books and Stationary;

AND has now on hand a very valuable and extensive assortment of those articles; the largest and most general perhaps ever opened in this state west of Philadelphia; and which he will sell wholesale and retail on very moderate terms.

New printed Catalogues may be had at the Store, corner of the Diamond and Market street.

☞ The highest price in books and cash will be given for clean linen and cotton Rags.

TURTLE SOUP
MAY BE HAD
Every Wednesday and Saturday Evening
during the season, at the house of
LEWIS WARNER,
In the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
June 20, 1808.

N. B. A generous price will be given for fresh caught *TURTLES.*

WANTED,
A BAR KEEPER, who can be well recommended for his honesty and sobriety, will be paid generous wages, and otherwise well accommodated, if application be made between this time and the first of October next. Apply at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
Aug. 14. 1808.

*** The Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette requests those indebted for subscription, advertisements, &c. to make payment without further delay. On examining his books he finds that a number of subscribers are in arears for 6, 8, and 10 years. Whether this is owing to neglect, or a determination not to pay, the injury is the same. The editor is therefore determined, to put all accounts of more than one year's standing, which may remain unpaid on the 15th of September next, into suit, so that they may be collected in the most summary and speedy manner.

FOR SALE.

TWO lots of ground in the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Liberty Street, marked on Turnbull's plan of the Point lots G. H. They they will be sold together, or separate. A part of the purchase money will be required, and a liberal credit will be given for the balance.

JAMES JONES.
August 24, 1808.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Robert Semple, late of Pittsburgh deceased, and all who have claims against the same, are desired to call upon Mr. John Semple in Pittsburgh, for settlement, who is duly authorized by us for that purpose.

ELIZABETH SEMPLE, *Executrix.*
WILLIAM HAYS,
JAMES SEMPLE, } *Executors.*
Pittsburgh, 22d Aug. 1808.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 5th day of September next, the following described property, to wit:

An undivided sixth part of the half of lot, No. 355 in the Borough of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, and running thence by Wood street, 120 feet; thence by a line running parallel with Fourth street, 60 feet, to lot No. 356; thence by the same lot, 120 feet, to Fourth street; and thence by Fourth street, 60 feet, to the place of beginning:—Also an undivided sixth part of two Out Lots of the same Borough of Pittsburgh, Nos. 6 and 7, in the second sale of out lots, made by Archibald C. Reed, on the first day of January, 1798, each containing 3 acres and 67 perches,—the property of Thomas Henderson.

Also, all the interest of Peter Bowman in a certain part of Lot No. 389, in the same Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Diamond alley, on which is erected a brick house now in the possession of the said Peter Bowman, subject to a yearly ground rent of 40 dollars.

Taken in execution and to be sold by
WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 17, 1808.

STORAGE, &c.

THE subscriber infoms the public, that he has erected a spacious Warehouse on the bank of the Monongahela river, at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh, and intends storing Salt, Flour, &c. for those who may think fit to employ him. He also offers his services to the public, to sell, on a reasonable commission, any articles left at his Warehouse. The situation of the Warehouse being immediately on the bank of the river, and as his endeavours will be exerted in accommodating those who may employ him, he flatters himself he will receive a share of patronage in the Storage and Commission line.

JOHN CALDWELL.
August 12, 1808.

To be Sold at Auction,

AT the *City Tavern* at *Natchez*, on the 25th day of *September* next, at one o'clock, on a credit of ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, and EIGHT years,

Forty Thousand acres of Land, situate on the west side of the Mississippi, about eight miles from the river, nearly opposite the Walnut Hills,—this is a choice tract of Land, chiefly cane brake. It will be sold in tracts of two thousand acres, and a most indisputable title will be given. Any person inclined to treat for the whole or any part at private sale, may apply to KENNER & HENDERSON, at New-Orleans. On account of the Long credit good personal security will be required, independent of a mortgage of the lands.

July 25, 1808.

Blank Mortgages,
Handsomely printed, on good paper,
For Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
BLANK CHECKS,
Elegantly printed, on good paper.

To the Public.

THE subscriber has opened a Store in Market Street, Pittsburgh, next door to Zadok Cramer's Book-store, where *Cash* will be given for *Country Produce*, such as, *Flour, superfine and middlings, Corn, Corn Meal, Rye, Oats, Bran, Whiskey, Peach Brandy, Cherry Bounce, Gin, &c.* A constant supply of the above articles will be received and sold, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices for ready money. Waggoners and Travellers will be supplied with horse feed on moderate terms.

DENNIS S. SCULLY.

July 22, 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,
A TRACT OF LAND,
On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, intending to change his line of business shortly, requests all persons having demands against him, to present their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to him, to call and discharge their respective balances, on or before the 1st of September. Those who neglect this notice, may expect their accounts to be left with proper officers for collection.

GEO. SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1808.

N. B. He has on hand, as usual, a large supply of *Merchandize;* consisting of *Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, &c.*—also about 80 or 100 thousand wt. of *Tobacco*, a considerable part of which is manufactured into *Plug, Pigtail* and *Twist;* together with a large quantity of *Cigars, Scotch and Rappee Snuff.* Merchants and others may be supplied with any quantity, at the most reduced prices. Orders will be punctually attended to. G. S.

Wanted, Two apprentices to the Tobacconist trade.

TOWN OF SHENANGO.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has laid out a Town, at the BIG BEND of Shenango river, on donation tract No. 78. 500 acres, 4th district, and the Lots therein will be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on the 3d Monday in September next, at the town of Mercer (within a few miles of the ground)—The fitness of the ground on which the town is laid out; the peculiar, and well known advantages of the situation, and a handsome navigable water passing through it, are conveniences which no doubt, will claim the attention of the public.

Terms of sale—one third in hand—one third in eight months—and one third in one year.

A plan of the town may be seen in the offices of the commissioners of Crawford and Mercer counties, respectively; at Mr. M'Millan's, Mercer; at Mr. Spencer's, Pittsburgh; and at Mr. Hemphill's, Beaver. JOSEPH MORRISON,

No. 223, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

June 21, 1808.

N. B. 300 acres, or any lesser quantity, of first rate land, on which is an excellent mill seat, on the Lackawanick, and adjoining the said town, for sale

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Being duly impowered for that purpose,
I offer for SALE.
A large Tract of Land,
in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh. PRESLEY NEVILL

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber, an assortment of

LEATHER,

Consisting of *Soal, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins*, &c.

WM. GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

Just Received

AT

The Storage and Commission Warehouse,
of the subscriber—

60 Boxes Chocolate
24 Bags best green Coffee
Young hyson and hyson skin Teas
Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Ginger and Allspice
French Brandy and Holland Gin
Mustard by the dn. or box containing 6 dozen bottles.

All which will be sold low for Cash or Notes at 60 and 90 days.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1808. tf.

TO BE RENTED,

That valuable public house, long known by the name of Reed's Tavern, sign of the *Buck*, within twenty steps of the court house, on the west side of the public square, in Pittsburgh. The house is in perfect, good repair, wtth a large stable, and a good well of water opposite the door. Possession may be had on the 1st of October, and the terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL BOYD.

July 25, 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

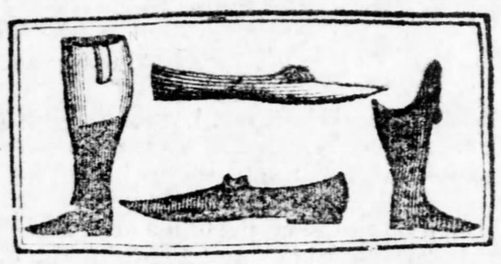
AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.



ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscrber hath accepted Letters of Administrrtion, D. B. N. upon the estate of William Mann, the elder, late of Newcastle county, in the state of Delaware, deceased; likewise, letters of administration upon the estate of William Mann, the younger, late of the county and state aforesaid, merchant, deceased:—And having received information that John and Josiah Mann, and Bothia Cannon, are entitled to a distributive share of the said estate,—

This is, therefore, to give Notice, to the above named persons, or their legal representatives, that the subscriber will be ready to settle with them for such sums as they are respectively entitled to out of the said estates, upon the first of May next. JOHN HALL, jr.

Christiana Bridge, Del.
Aug. 2d, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of John Irwin, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to present their accounts properly attested to the subscribers, for settlement, and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment on or before the first of August next.

MARY IRWIN, Adm'x.
JAMES IRWIN, Adm'r.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1808.

TO BE LET,

A Two story Brick House and Kitchen, In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.

Also to be Let, for one or more years, A small two story *Brick House*, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

The following
Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land,

in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

JOSEPH HARBESON.

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

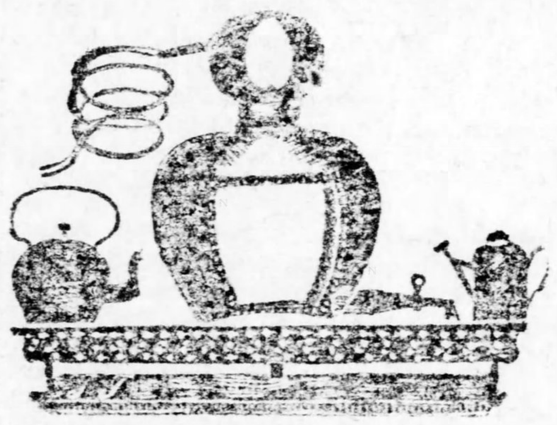
It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

*** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.



A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED

COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,
BY ANTHONY BEELEN,
Front-street, an additional supply of

PINK, buff and blue gingams,
Plaid silks, Mantua ribbons,
Callicoes,
Silk and cotton laces,
Muslins, of various description,
Sarcenets, leno and spider net vandykes,
Bedtickings,
Philadelphia, Morocco, plain and spangled kid slippers,
Split, straw and Leghorn bonnets and hats,
Gentlemen's beaver, castor, patent and water proof, and summer hats,
Room and entry paper hanging with bordering,
Ironmongery,
Olives, sweet oil, prunes, figs, &.
3000 lbs. best green coffee,
4 boxes white Havanna sugar,
3 boxes brown do. do.
A quantity of Long's sickles,
And a good assortment of Castings.

All which he will sell low for Cash.

Pittsburgh, *May* 2, 1808.

New Medical and Drug Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
DOCTOR DAWSON

HAS opened a *Medical and Drug Store*, in the new brick house adjoining the Bear Tavern, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh: where he has for sale, a general and complete assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeon's Instruments, Horse Phlemes, Spring and Plain Lancets, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Perfumery, &c.* of the latest importations, which being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

DOCTOR DAWSON has received a medical education in Ireland, and attended at the medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, since his arrival in the United States.

From his experience in hospitals, and in private practice, as a physician and surgeon, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may please to consult him:—He has devoted much time to the *investigation* and *cure* of the *diseases peculiar to women and children.*

☞ *Practitioners of physic will find it worth their attention to purchase from him, as his drugs and medicines are of the very best descriptions.*

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

TO

Farmers, Mechanicks & Laborers.

THE subscriber offers for sale, some valuable tracts of land in Allegheny, Butler and Mercer counties, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres, which he will sell on long credit for beef cattle, pork, bacon, whiskey, flour, and generally all merchantable produce of the land—and also, for articles of manufucture (especially in iron) skilfully executed. He will also give immediate and constant employment and liberal wages to laborers who purchase.

Masons, Bricklayers and Carpenters, who make speedy application, may acquire land, by undertaking work in their respective trades near the town of Butler.

Apply to Dunning M'Nair, Pitt township, Allegheny county; David Dougal, Butler, and to the subscriber in Pittsburgh. THOMAS COLLINS.

July 4, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.